

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 31, 1916

NUMBER 1

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PRACTICAL MILL MANAGEMENT

Jas. F. Whiteford before Yorkshire Section of Textile Institute.

apart from the influences which exist in consequence of the abnormal conditions obtaining at present in certain industries, manufacturers are faced with the difficulty of diminishing profits. The cost of material is gradually rising, wages have an upward tendency, money renewals or extensions command a higher figure, all of which increase the cost of product, while competition tends to reduce the selling prices. The solution of the problem is the elimination of waste. There are five M's in manufacture: Money, Material, Machinery, Men, and Minutes. Success does not depend upon the available quantity of one or of all of these items, nor upon how well any one of them is organized to advantage, but success is dependent entirely upon the thoroughness with which all of these factors are co-ordinated.

A factory exists and will continue to exist only so long as it can produce and sell its product as well as better than, its competitors at the best value or service for the money and delivery in the shortest time. The usual factors influencing the decision of the customer. If wastes occur in money, material, machinery, men, or minutes, the cost to the customer is increased. The greater the waste the greater the opportunity presented to the competitor to take the business. The cure for wastes is effective organization; for the efficiency of the organization is directly reflected in the ultimate price the consumer has to pay for the article.

It is unnecessary to organize material, since it is now purchased by the pound, by the yard, by the gallon, or by one of the innumerable standards which have been devised for the measurement of the various commodities. But organization of material is not enough; all material used in manufacture should be controlled as well, and each manufacturer should check the handling and consumption of material as thoroughly and systematically as he does in the case of money.

Machinery is also well organized and usually well built, but to possess good machinery is not enough; it must also be well controlled. It is not sufficient to place machines in a building, provide the necessary foundations and facilities for driving them, and leave them to work at their own salvation. A manager

must know, from day to day just what each machine is doing,—he must know the productive efficiency of each machine.

There are thousands of manufacturers and managers unable to state the productive efficiency of their machines—the hours run compared with the hours they should have run, or the quantity of material delivered by them compared with the quantity that should have been delivered.

But machinery and money and material are not enough; the inclusion of the other two—men and minutes—serves to complete the chain and to complicate the problem. The real problem of successful manufacture is securing the thorough organization and the co-ordination of all of these elements. Now, efficiency is neither system nor strenuousness, but the accomplishment of a definite task with the least expenditure of time and effort. Unlike money, material, and machinery men cannot be standardized; so in order to achieve conservation of effort the first step in the creation of an organization is to ascertain the capabilities of each individual for his particular work, and to fit the man to the place. Individuals vary in their aptitude to as great a degree as do materials or machines but the selection of employees in general is unsystematic and haphazard, and not in keeping with modern methods adopted in other respects.

Very few workers are familiar with their own qualifications, and consequently should not be permitted to decide as to their competency for a position. The primitive process of trying workers out for positions is costly from nearly every standpoint, and entirely out of place in any modern industrial establishment. The usual method of selecting foremen is to choose a worker who is particularly skilful or diligent, but it is doubtful whether those qualifications are sufficient to warrant his being placed in charge of others. Long service is sometimes rewarded in this manner, but again the same question occurs. The qualifications for a foreman differ in many respects from those for a worker, and this must be given full consideration in the selection of foremen or forewomen. This statement must not be construed to mean that individual workers in a factory may not possess the essential qualifications. I have often found

managers entirely ignorant of the latent abilities of members of their own organization.

The employer must be familiar with the requirements for any particular task in order that the workers may be selected and assigned in an intelligent manner. Each individual should be studied to determine the possibilities of reassignment, so that each will be engaged upon work for which the individual is the better suited. Expert investigators have found that fully 75 per cent of the individuals in the average factory are badly placed and that by an intelligent readjustment may raise the efficiency by 30 to 40 per cent. A low efficiency record does not necessarily imply lack of application on the part of the individual; he or she may be better fitted to do other classes of work. Even though there is a lack of application, there is no assurance that work cannot be found where the interest will be sufficient to produce continuous and effective effort.

Not a single worker should be discharged until all the possibilities for utilizing him or her in other capacities have been exhausted; the hiring and firing method is expensive and very wasteful, so it is essential that care be exercised at the time of engagement. Further, provision must be made for the education of the workers, for since weaving and spinning at home ceased and was taken to the factory, the education previously received in the home has had to be supplied elsewhere. Workers educated and encouraged in their work automatically increase their earning capacity and their value to their employer and for that reason extensive apprentice systems are in use in many factories. Efficient training of this nature not only raises the grade of the worker, and makes it possible to select from the ranks those required for supervision, but it has the ultimate result of securing an organization where in all members work with harmony, co-operation, and efficiency.

There may be many ways of performing the same operation, but there is one best way, and that way should be determined and instructions issued accordingly; it is unreasonable to expect that the best way will be adopted otherwise. It requires a trained mind to observe and analyze an operation, and determine the best method of performing it, and it is well to remem-

ber that you cannot purchase trained minds for fifteen shillings a week.

Money, material, machinery, and men are not enough; there may be sufficient waste in minutes to defeat the entire project, for all expenses are directly proportional to the time occupied in accomplishing the allotted task. The daily routine of all departments of the factory must be intelligently and accurately planned if the work is to be accomplished with certainty, economy and dispatch. The greater the variety of lines produced the greater the variation of productive effort required; and the greater the irregularity in orders and delivery dates merely accentuates the greater need for a central control to regulate the movement of all material in progress, and to direct effectively all inter-related and inter-dependent effort.

Usually it is necessary for the various foremen to attempt to keep track of the work in all departments in order to be able to accommodate their work to the demands of the situation. This involves considerable loss of time and energy on the part of the foremen, which must have the effect of reducing the output of their respective departments. For this reason the planning of work by the foremen has been found unprofitable, particularly since the average foreman is overloaded with a multitude of duties; in fact, it is advisable to relieve foremen sufficiently to permit them to concentrate upon quantity and quality of output.

A central control must be established, having the function of analyzing, distributing and routing of all orders in the factory, for by this means, with the assistance of certain essential records, the necessary adjustments can be made from day to day, and the proper balance maintained among the departments. Intelligent and accurate planning, a strict conformity to schedules, thorough analysis of results, and the correction of such defects as may develop, will eventually produce conditions that will ensure regularity and reliability in factory output and product. But I wish to avoid creating any false impressions, and desire therefore to disabuse you of the idea that a planning department offers a panacea for all the ills a factory is heir to, or that the inauguration of a planning scheme marks the highest pinnacle of progress. (Continued on Page 7.)

DOES THE PLAYGROUND PAY?

C. E. House Before Local Demonstrators Conference at Rock Hill

Permit me to precede my remarks concerning the subject assigned to me with the statement that I had the prized privilege of assisting in the inauguration of this demonstration work here in the Arcade community.

I wrote the newspaper references as city editor of the Evening Herald. Have continued so to keep in touch to this moment. My acquaintance with the workman who is responsible for the inception of the work and the results to date, has, as the months have passed, come to be one of intimate friendship. I regard him highly, feeling that he has done much more for me than I have done for him as we have chatted and worked, the one with the other, to achieve for our fellows.

Earnestly and prayerfully, I trust that he may come into the fullness of the achievement of a great ambition, so worthily striven for and fraught with so much of value for the operatives of our greatest of industries in the production from the raw material to a finished article for the world's uses.

Considering the subject at hand from the basis of its connection with Professor Carbery's work, please keep in mind that it is not to be estimated as an asset for a dollar return. His work is separate in a direct sense from that sordid view but both do have returns that can be estimated in dollars and cents,

though only estimated, as the "paying" is far beyond investment for gain of money.

Listen to the defining of the word "play." It means "to sport; to gambol." We will use the definition "to gambol."

If you can arrange for play procedure that will interest boys and girls, and elders, you will achieve benefitting results in regard for personal health; model home conditions; efficient workmanship in which personal pride of the commendable sort is taken; closer and more intelligent use of the educational facilities and a truer perception of what it means to be a Christian. I know that this is so from actual observation and personal contact. Never fear that play of the right sort, systematized as conditions warrant and truly directed, will ever fail to be on the profit side of the ledger of human activities.

In reading the Scriptures, you will have interest in the statement that real joy and safety were made inconvertible when Zachariah, telling the captive Jews that Jerusalem would be rebuilt, said, "And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls who want to play but the laws forbid and do not provide for a proper direction and outlet for this healthful instinct on the part of the boy and girl."

Zachariah's vision of the re-occu-

pied Zion included the certainty that the girls and boys would play. The streets were the only place to do it in but it was some place and the playing, open and joyous no doubt, was to go on.

Another evidence that play was a part of the activities of the "chosen people" is found in the passage in Exodus 32-6, where after the "offerings" to the golden calf, "The people sat down to eat, and to drink, and rose up to play." Not a wise time to play nor in a good cause, but they played. It also paid because that play period was followed with a drastic lesson as to misdirected energy.

That playing pays is proven in that the American and Englishman commercialize games of all sorts. We love a clever player whether in athletics or otherwise and as a rule the play is fair and clean.

Consider what the word "pay" means. Is defined as "to compensate; profit; results." We will use the definition "results." In order to get the right results, we should avoid certain things. Much, I think, as the boy, Johnnie, meant when his teacher, explaining proper eating and drinking and to test the explanation, asked him what we should avoid in eating and drinking. He said that he would eat all he could, drink all he could and avoid bustin' as much as he could.

You will see while visiting in

Rock Hill, the playgrounds in the mill communities where you will be the guests.* Ask the residents if they would do without the playgrounds. The mill managements have given the plots of ground for such use and are doing their part in equipping, etc. Ask the superintendents and owners if they propose to stop; grow a crop on the grounds or use them for buildings.

I imagine you will find that the certainty that the playgrounds will stay is as undeniable as that of the boy's view who proved that feeling was the greatest of it, you could not smell it, you could not hear it, you could not taste it, but you DID feel it.

Playgrounds will pay if properly directed and used, as is any sound business. Do not overdo. Do not underdo. Have proper plans and encourage progressive interest and participation. In asking co-operation from the mill management, do not do as the hobo did, when he had enjoyed a good handout, asked if a further favor would be granted. Encouraged to ask for it, he said "here are some buttons and I want a pair of pants sewed to them."

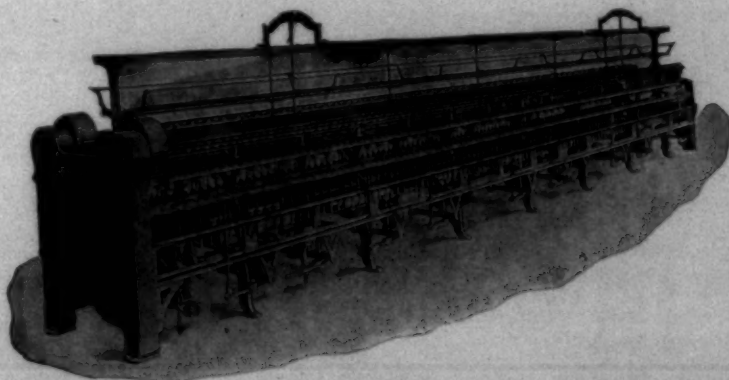
Considering the playgrounds as part of your community activities you should plan to reach the alders through the children and make the play possible of participation in by all. The use of the playground by all would mean intensive interest;

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happy rivalry for success in endeavor; restful nights; clean minds and broader outlook. It can be so planned that lessons in our social, civil and business contracts can be taught and right deductions made.

You will find that it pays indirectly as well as directly. You can not tell whom it will pay in every instance but it will pay. For instance a doctor replying to a query as to whether he believed his medicines really did keep people alive, said that they had kept three druggists and their families alive for twenty years.

When you have community interest centered upon the community playgrounds, the results will come and in no uncertain degree. Would you consider it worth while when you have games of many sorts, in which young and elders are earnestly taking part, smiling, laughing or shouting, going on upon the playground and an observer congratulates you as to the evident results? You, perhaps, will be as happy as the man whose family was increased by the arrival of triplets. His pastor congratulated him, saying "The Lord has smiled upon you." He pondered and then said to the pastor, "No, the Lord has laughed out loud."

I would suggest that you do not put all the stress on results. Plan to get something really worth while done. Plan the method. Then do it. While doing it, have all concerned help. Do not confine efforts to a few. All for all because all will benefit. You will find ready

supporters who will not fear to tackle their part of the effort any more than the boarder, whom the landlady told not to be afraid of the bacon, that there was more. He replied that he had seen more than there was in sight then and was not afraid. This is one of the results—the getting of co-operation in the community.

Get the idea that the children are keen and keep yourself in trim for constant and critical inspection upon and off of the playground. Do you not believe that boy was keen who told his mother that he was glad that school was to begin the next week? Asked why, he said: "Then you and father will have a chance to cut out the spelling of words you do not want me to understand." This is one more result, the checking up of self.

If difficulties arise, as they will upon or off of the playground, be calm. Delve for the cause. It may mean a setback or a forward push. Things are not always as they seem to be. Willie came home crying from school one day. Said his teacher had punished him. Was for something he had not done. Pressed for some detail, he said it was for not doing an example in arithmetic.

Discouragements may come. Some one will "get mad" about the play or the part they take therein. Learn to smile and play harder. Play pays. Fighting is a form of play but dangerous to most who use it. Here another result—self- (and playmate) control.

Be sure of the purpose and direction of your play plans. Here is an idea of how to be sure. Some person removed a thermometer from the door of a merchant's store front. He put up a notice. It read, "Whoever took my thermometer better fetch it back as it will not be of any use where they are going. It only registers 125 degrees." No doubt in the merchant's mind, was there? Here is another result, that of system and the doing of purposeful things.

Invite co-operation. Make it welcome. Neighbors should help one another always and in order to do so should know how to play the game squarely. What is your opinion of the good neighbor who, troubled by a crying child next door, called to the other fellow to "stop that child's squalling or I will come and do it?" The reply was, "Come and do it. You're as welcome as the flowers of May."

Make the playground places to draw attention to and wherein all in the community can and will take pride in bragging about. Smother indifference of any sort by displacing it with proper interest or put the indifference feeling to work in some channel that will lead to helpful effort instead of harmful effort. Was the darkey wist who said that conservation of forests would be helped if the white folks were as indifferent as he was when he saw a woodpile which needed cutting. The result here is that there is no time for gossip or worse.

Believe in yourself. Believe in

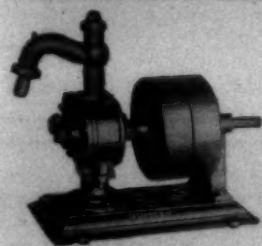
your fellows. Believe that play is as much a part of healthful living and endeavor as work. Believe that you need playgrounds. Believe that the children are justly due the play in their growing up. Then I know that you will prove to yourself that RESULTS are beyond question, measured not in dollars and cents, but in the values in cleaner bodies and minds, better workmen and finer home life. These all to lead us to the fear of God and the giving to Him of our best for His glory and honor in this life.

Record Price For Dyestuff.

A mill at Rockingham, N. C., paid last week \$2,800 for 50 pounds of Indanthrene Blue powder or \$56 per pound for same. It was of cause concentrated dye and are of a shade very hard to obtain at the present time, and the mill considers itself fortunate in being able to obtain the lot.

Sanitary Engineering Co. Secures Large Contract.

J. E. Sirrine, mill engineer, acting for the Dunean Mills, Mills Mfg. Co., Brandon Mills, Judson Mills, etc., of Greenville, S. C., has let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Co., of Charlotte, N. C., to construct a sanitary sewerage disposal plant to accommodate 250,000 gallons per day. This sewerage system is to take care of the above mentioned mills and also a part of the city of Greenville, S. C.



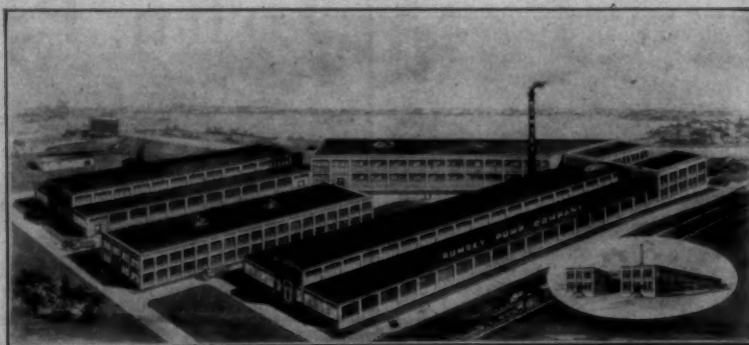
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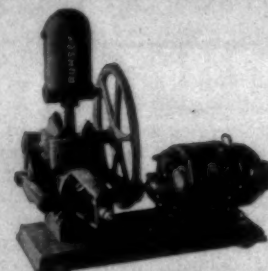
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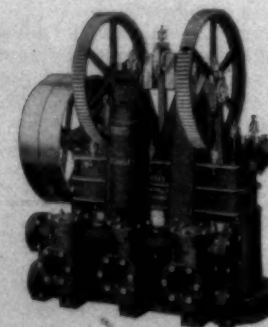
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Leadership and Efficiency

Address of W. P. Ward, Superintendent of Norris Mills, Catechee, S. C., at Local Demonstrators Conference at Rock Hill.

It affords me great pleasure to be here at this meeting. I certainly hope that it will become one of the greatest organizations in the South, as I feel that it is one of the greatest fields to work in I know of.

This great movement that is being made in our mill villages by the untimely efforts of our friend, Mr. Jas. L. Carbery, and the mill management is supplying one of the greatest needs of our country to-day. It means great training of the young men and women of our country. To them we look for our future leadership and to them we owe our future destiny.

Ladies and gentlemen, this subject that has been assigned to me is one that is too deep for me to handle. There is more in it than I am able to explain to you. But I hope to bring out a few points on efficiency and leadership that will help to bring us to this great field of labor that is waiting for us. To illustrate my point of view. There were two boys out in the back yard one Sunday morning digging bait. A good man came along and noticing what they were doing, stopped to rebuke them, telling them that it was the Lord's day, and that they should not work. As he went on with his lecture to the boys he told them that they should not dig bait on the Sabbath day unless it was absolutely necessary. One of the boys looked up into the face of the good man and said: "Sir, it is absolutely necessary, for you cannot catch fish without bait."

So ladies and gentlemen, is it not absolutely necessary for us to make ourselves more efficient leaders? Speaking of efficiency makes me look back into my younger days, when we only knew our path home and to the mill. We cared nothing for the process of moulding ourselves into skilled workmen. It did not cross our minds, the knock-down and drag out was all the efficiency we had in us. Those early days certainly required the closest personal touch of the executives of the mill and the enforcement of the rules. It was absolutely necessary to preserve order. In the light of earlier experience uninformed and less kindly disposed writers have tried to represent the same conditions common to-day. But we of the South cannot compare the conditions of to-day with our early experience both in the mill and in the homes. The marvelous rapidity with which the industry has grown during the last few years, the increasing complexity of problems presented, and the strenuous demands which competition for production have made upon the time and attention of the larger mills, forced the necessity of creating a department under the direction of the trained welfare specialists.

A close study of the work of those welfare specialists brings out certain fundamental principles necessary for the successful conduct of community welfare. I would like to

try to show how, when properly conducted it develops the community spirit and thus gave an improved tone and will increase measure of prosperity and happiness to all community life. And I urge that this fruitful work be carried on vigorously and without hindrance. For it means to every child two certain definite results. First: greater efficiency as a laborer, thus increasing his own happiness and that of his employer. Second: a higher type of man, thus raising the standard of citizenship by lowering the percentage of wrongful and criminal acts that spring so generally from ignorance.

We have a tomato garden in our beautiful little village of Catechee, where about 52 little children meet every other evening and study the opportunities that are before them. We hope by the seed that are being sown and the unlimited efforts of our friend, Mr. Jas. L. Carbery, to have one of the greatest garden clubs in the State. And we are proud for any one to enter our garden and see the great work of these children and with what great spirit they have in their work.

I want to before closing, mention our church and Sunday School, where every child that belongs to the tomato club is present almost every Sunday. The reason I mention our Sunday School is to show here, if I can, that it is absolutely necessary that a man should have a Sunday School training and have God as his partner in all of his efforts.

To become an efficient leader he must be clean in spirit before both God and man and then he can step out and be a great leader of man because he is competent and then he becomes an efficient leader for his people and life is worth living and a community has a great man. And yet let us not be weary in well doing. How ever much has been accomplished there yet remains much to be done.

And in conclusion, we want a contented people, better homes and better gardens and beautiful yards. I hope this is the aim and ambition of this meeting.

Spin Paper With Cotton.

A new German textile in which paper is spun with about 20 per cent of cotton is being exhibited in Denmark.

Unspun cotton in the form of down is glued to one side of endless rolls of paper and the paper is then shorn into narrow bands, which are spun with the cotton side outwards.

Danish experts were shown paper underclothing, jerseys, sheets, bandages and horse blankets, but the cost of production of the article is said to be too high to allow of its competing with cotton or woolen cloth under normal conditions.

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(Continued from Page 3.)

ductive efficiency. The operation of a well-designed and well-managed planning department will enable an executive to locate the weak spots in the organization, since it will show the difference between what was done and what should have been done day by day, but it will not make the changes necessary so that the two records will coincide.

You must have rational standards of performance with which to measure the productive efficiency of the individual units of your organization. You can only have 60 minutes in each hour, and the number of minutes consumed determines in a large measure the quantities of the other four factors. It is the length of time taken to accomplish the task that reflects the efficiency of the organization, and there must be means available to keep a constant check upon the individual units and upon the organization as a whole.

How can you eliminate waste in time if you do not know how much waste is made, when it is made and why it is made? Waste in time and effort can be measured as well as waste in material, although not so readily, since the art is not so far advanced, but it can be measured and should be measured; in fact must be measured if you are to eliminate the waste.

The practical factory organization is the one where each individual unit is rewarded in direct relation to the value of the service rendered wherein each individual unit profits according to actual performance without the influence of personal bias, selfishness, or prejudice. Such an organization produces efficiently and economically when you have the right place, doing, in the right way, the right thing at the right time. This applies to the workers at the machine or bench, to the inspectors, to the foremen, to the office staff, to the manager, and to all the others. You can increase your output, cheapen the cost of production, pay higher wages and salaries, and increase the annual dividend to the stockholders, by perfecting your organization and methods along the lines just described. The principles outlined are intensely practical, as is demonstrated by the records of successful manufacturers.

In practice I have found the average factory to be about 20 per cent technical and about 80 per cent ordinary. The technical portion, dealing with the processing and treatment of materials and the development of highly specialized machines is usually very efficient and well organized. It is in the other portion that the greatest wastes occur—the portion dealing with the ordinary things, the common things the things that are done day after day by routine. In this portion the efficiency is usually comparatively low, largely because of neglect, not intentional, but owing to the time of those in charge being engaged upon seemingly more important matters. As a rule, I have found that a system has been installed which was supposed to run things efficiently

and then everything has been trusted to the system. You want less of systems and more of methods, for a factory cannot be run efficiently by a system; it has to be managed by a manager. Further, the day has passed when any manager, by mere visual observation, is able to secure all the information necessary for effective organization; a far more accurate and better perspective is required to be able to detect all the wastes that should be eliminated. Prove it to your own satisfaction. Take your organization apart, like the boy did with the watch, to see how it works; study it in detail; run it through the combs, and separate the top from the noil; and calculate the cost of wasted effort due to lack of efficient organization.

Practical factory management is not a system; it is the common-sense and economical application of all available knowledge and skill to every detail of operation. When you know exactly what is and also what ought to be, you will be able to establish a definite efficiency relation, and through appropriate comparisons of what is and what ought to be you can develop practical working standards by which the performance can be measured.

To ascertain what is, to establish practical standards, and to raise the actual up to the standard requires knowledge, experience, methods, devices, and patient and persistent effort. Progress from inefficiency to efficiency must be necessarily slow if the improvement is to be permanent. The task is not easy, but it is not insuperable, and it must be accomplished if you are to meet successfully the constantly increasing demands of progress and competition.

Samples of Cotton Goods From China.

Samples of the principal varieties of cotton piece goods imported into China have been received from the consul at Changsha, Nelson T. Johnson (and will be loaned to interested persons and firms upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices. Refer to file No. 77630).

Changsha is an interior port of south-central China, equidistant from Canton and Shanghai, and its trade in cotton goods is fairly representative of the Yangtze Valley. The Changsha trade in velvets is equal to that of some of the larger ports, and that in cotton Italians also is exceptionally large. Among the samples forwarded by Consul Johnson, besides the ordinary sheetings and shirtings, are drills and jeans, T cloths, Italians, Venetians, and lastings, Turkey-red cambrics, flannels, velvets, union and poncho cloth, broadcloth, long ells, Spanish stripes, and Amoy cloth.

Instead of being tied up into unwieldy bundles, the samples are neatly bound into book form. Each is preceded by a descriptive page similar to a label in a commercial museum, giving the English and Chinese names of the cloth, the country from which imported, the weight, dimensions and price, statistics of imports, and native use.—Consular Reports.

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**ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Use Spooler Hands.

Editor:

I note your timely inquiry about how to adjust the mill when the Child Labor Bill becomes a law, and I want to make a practical suggestion.

Enough spoolers be added so that a larger number of spooler hands can do the work in eight hours.

The spinners between 14 and 16 be employed for the eight hours as specified by law and then enough spooler hands take their places at the spinning frames for the remainder of the work period.

I consider this to be practical and the easiest way of meeting the situation.

I would like to hear from others "Dan."

Adjusting to Keating Bill.

Editor:

The Keating Bill specifies that no one between 14 and 16 years of age can work more than 8 hours in any one day.

My idea is that doffer boys of those ages can be worked the same as now by using a register clock.

When a boy completes a doff and is ready to rest, he will punch the clock and his time will be checked out. When he is called in again he will punch the clock and start his time recorder.

As no doffer boy works eight hours per day, and they can not take into account the time he is idle, the law will not be violated under this plan.
R. N. G.

Answer to T. C.

Editor:

In answer to question by "T. C." in regard to card settings, will advise him for 7-8 inch staple cotton to set doffer to a number 7 gauge, licker-in to number 7 gauge feed plate to number nine gauge, feed slot to number 9 gauge, flats to number 10s gauge. To change to 1 1-8 inch staple he must set his doffer to number 7 gauge, flats to number 9 gauge and combs to number 22 gauge.

The same feed plates will work

for both staples. I have run the same feed plates on 7-8 inch cotton to 1 1-2 inch cotton. The feed plate will not make any difference. The difference is in the setting.

I hope this will prove satisfactory to friend T. C.

W. N. P.

Answer to Young Weaver.

Editor:

I notice in your valuable paper of August 24th, Young Weaver wanted to know something about loss of picks. I would like to ask him what kind of looms he is running, as the kind of loom has a great deal to do with the picks per inch.

However, if Young Weaver is operating a loom which has wooden sand rolls, of course variation in the weather sometimes makes variations in the picks, on account of the wooden sand roll swelling and shrinking.

Of course there are a good many things that will tend to loss of pick, say for instance, let-off motion not working as it should, or take up motion taking up regularly. Some times it is in the whip roll. Again the harness has something to do with it.
T. A.

Does Garden Demonstration Work Help a Cotton Mill Superintendent.

Address of A. T. Quantz, superintendent Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., Before Convention of Local Demonstrators.

Yes; and it would take lots of time to say how much and in what ways it helps. Efficiency is the watchword of all manufacturing plants; 100 per cent efficiency seems necessary sometimes. How does this garden demonstration work help efficiency? It encourages the necessary way to have a homelike atmosphere around the village, such as the growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers. When you have these sanitation comes naturally. You may provide a modern house or village, but without vegetables, fruits and flowers, you do not provide a home. A real home creates

a happy, contented, co-operative spirit which is not found around a house; you have left off what God and nature intended you to have.

I never realized how pleasant it is to be about a village with this homelike atmosphere until some time ago I visited a village that had very little vegetation of any kind. I imagined everybody there was dissatisfied with life. Flowers provide recreation for the women which is very, very, badly needed, as most women in a village stay at home too much to be without this recreation. Vegetables not only help make a home, but provide an economic, wholesome diet, in addition to a great financial and physical help. Our records show a great improvement along these lines especially. Most people eat too much starchy foods and meats through the winter months. When they have vegetables in their own gardens they use them instead. I think this is why we have less absence from the mill caused by sickness during the spring months, which a few years ago was a serious trouble. Only healthy and contented operatives can be efficient. Efficient operatives make an efficient plant—when a mill is prosperous the operatives are likewise.

Lime and Some of Its Uses.

The uses of quicklime in bleaching and dyeing are dependent upon its alkaline properties. Presenting some analogy with potash and soda, it differs from them in being much less soluble in water, and consequently in many cases much less energetic in its action, but there are conditions under which it may act with even greater power than the more soluble alkalis. Slacked lime is a combination of water with lime, very considerable heat being evolved in the combining of the two. The late Chas. O'Neill recorded two cases that came under his notice where the accidental admission of water to lime in wooden vessels had caused sufficient heat to set fire to the wood. Lime is often kept in old hogsheads, and care should therefore be taken of the possible occurrence of such an accident. Lime, mixed with an

additional quantity of water, forms what is known as milk-of-lime, consisting of particles of hydrate of lime suspended in lime water. When milk-of-lime is allowed to stand quietly the particles of lime subside, and a clear liquid of lime-water is left.

Lime-water has alkaline characters, but very weak on account of the small quantity of lime it contains; a gallon of lime-water will not contain more than a quarter of an ounce of lime, nor can the strength be increased by concentration of the liquid. Hot water dissolves less lime than cold water, which is contrary to the usual law of solution; the most reliable experiments have shown that it would require a gallon and a half of boiling water to dissolve as much lime as a gallon of cold water. The first water obtained from lime is usually stronger than the subsequent ones; this arises from a minute quantity of the alkalis, potash and soda being present and being all dissolved at once. As a consequence the second and third waters from the lime are pure lime-water.

It is a question how many waters can be obtained from lime-bottoms. That depends upon the quality of the water used. Pure water would continue to dissolve lime and yield good lime-water many times, but water containing bicarbonate of lime will not yield above three or four good lime-waters, and that only with active stirring and raking up of the lime-bottoms. Water containing organic matters does not yield many lime-waters; in both cases the lime is coated with a pellicle of insoluble precipitated matters which prevent the access of the water to it. The fact that cold water is a better solvent of lime than boiling water has induced some parties to suggest that it should be always used cold, as then a greater quantity of the active material is in solution. But this advice is not founded on scientific principles, for it is well known that heat gives an energy to the action of chemical substances, the absence of which could not be compensated for by the use of a ten-fold quantity of the material. Textile Mercur.

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The Wiscassett-Efird Mills Picnic at Albemarle, N. C.



View in Front of Speakers' Stand Showing Part of the Large Crowd Listening to the Addresses.

Almost six thousand people enjoyed the picnic tendered jointly by the Wiscassett and Efird Mills of Albemarle, N. C., to the employees of the two mills.

The picnickers were called to order at the grandstand by R. L. Smith, Esq., who, after a few appropriate remarks, presented to the audience R. L. Brown. Mr. Brown in a fitting way, introduced the principal speaker of the day, Hon. A. L. Brooks, of Greensboro. Mr. Brooks had reason to feel somewhat at home in Albemarle because

of former visits. He had witnessed the ear-marks of growth and progress, and catching the spirit of the occasion made a telling speech concerning education, community spirit and social uplift. Many spoke of the speech as being timely and helpful.

Probably 6,000 people or more arranged themselves along the long tables placed in rectangular shape, and partook of the old-style barbecue, the lemonade, ice cream, etc. The employers, employees, and representatives of every profession and

business in this community were to be seen at the tables. The many young ladies who served did their parts nobly and the success of the feast was due in no small way to their efficient labors.

The dinner was prepared with the expectation of feeding thousands of people, and there was an abundance for all. The various good things to eat were bought in the following quantities: 3,000 pounds of meat, pork, beef, lamb and veal; 2,000 loaves of bread, several barrels of dill pickles, 1,500

water melons, 250 gallons of ice cream and 31 barrels of lemonade.

After the barbecue there were races and various amusements to please the onlookers. The heat of the day in no way diminished the ardor of those who participated in the contests which added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

In the ball game between Spencer and Albemarle the Albemarle boys suffered defeat.

The closing feature of the day was a balloon ascension.

Program of The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Semi-Annual Meeting.

First Session, Thursday, September 14, at 8:30 P. M.

Call to Order.
Business.

President's Address—Albert Farwell Bemis, Prest. Bemis Bro. Bag Co., 40 Central St., Boston, Mass.

After the close of the formal session the members will adjourn to the grill room, where a "get-together" session will be held, under the direction of Mr. Stephen C. Lowe.

Second Session, Friday, September 14, 9:30 A. M.

The Economic Significance of the Wire Waste.—Charles E. Meek, Vice-Prest. American Exch. Nat. Bank, N. Y. C., Prest. National Fire Protection Assn., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

The Revolutionary Trend of Foreign Labor and Its Significance.—D. Chauncey Brewer, Prest. North American Civic League for Immigrants, 173 State St., Boston, Mass.

Individual Caution the Most Effective Accident Preventive.—M. W. Alexander, General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass.

Presentation of the Proposed Plan for Enlarging the Scope of the Association.—Albert Greene Duncan, Chairman.

Third Session, Friday, September 15, at 6:30 P. M.

Association Banquet.

Fourth Session, Saturday, September 16, at 9:30 A. M.

The Moisture Conditioning of Cotton with Relation to Picker Fires.—F. J. Hoxie, Engineer and Inspector, Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Companies, 31 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Effective Mill Ventilation without Mechanical Apparatus.—H. L. Van Zile Ventilating Corporation, 39 Cortlandt St., New York City.

Investigations on the Physical and Chemical Properties of Cotton.—William Harris, M. Sc., The University, Leeds, England.

Further Discussion in Reference to the plans for Enlarging the Scope of the Association.

Vote on the Question.
Report of Resolutions Committee.
Election of New Members.
Adjournment.

Points Progress of Erwin Mills.

Growth of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company of Durham, N. C., and its plant within a period of 25 years, was the subject upon which W. A. Erwin, general manager of the company, talked to more than 1,000 employees who Saturday afternoon were hosts to the band from Duke, composed of 25 employees of the

company, and to other employees who came to the city on a special train conducted each Saturday over the Durham & Southern railroad.

The guests left the city at 8 o'clock, after having been defeated in a bowling tournament by a West Durham team, and having been guests at a splendid luncheon given in the dining room of the Malbourne Hotel.

The band arrived in the city at 3:15 p. m. and was met at the station by the Erwin park commission, composed of Messrs. W. P. Phillips, J. W. Clark and P. B. Parks. They were taken in automobiles to the postoffice where a short concert was rendered to a large Saturday afternoon crowd and then taken to the Erwin park. Arriving there they rendered a second concert to the many mill employees present for an afternoon's outing.

The bowling tournament in which the West Durham team defeated the Duke team four out of six games, was a feature attraction. The friends of the two teams packed the bowling alley building and crowded near the entrance to applaud the members of the two squads.

At the Malbourne there were places arranged for 36 and with Mr. Erwin as toastmaster for the occasion the diners were kept in a pleasant frame of mind.

Departing for their home the Duke employees enthusiastically thanked their Durham friends for the reception and highly praised the park commission for its part in making the day a success.

In his address to the large audience of employees, Mr. Erwin talked in an optimistic manner. He pointed out with modesty the small beginning of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company and its growth up until the present time. His words of progress were mingled with words of kindly feeling for his hundreds of employees and those present frequently applauded his remarks.

Hudson Cotton Mfg. Co., Hudson, N. C.

B. B. Hayes.....Superintendent
J. F. Query.....Carder
Geo. W. Smith.....Spinner
M. P. Sanford.....Night Carder and Spin
G. H. Messick.....Master Mechanic

Marble City Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

E. V. Brooks.....Supt. and Carder
J. T. Phurrough.....Spinner
W. M. Hanson.....Master Mechanic

Lenoir Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.

A. L. Setzer.....Carder
M. T. Poovey.....Spinner
J. P. Chester.....Night Carder and Spin
G. M. Hagler.....Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1916.

The Price of Yarn.

There seems to be no top to the yarn market and prices prevailing today are about the best in proportion to cotton that have even existed.

In 1899 there was a boom fired that carried the margin to the present basis but it was only of short duration.

Before that boom 20-2 were selling at 12 1-2 cents per pound with cotton at 6 cents when a sudden advance put the price to 25 cents with cotton at 8 1-2 cents, but it was impossible to sell far ahead and a collapse came quickly.

Today 20-2 yarns can be sold at 30 to 31 cents on 14 1-2 cent cotton and orders can be taken covering a very long period in advance.

The cost of manufacturing and delivering 20-2 yarns including selling charges and freight is from 9 to 10 cents, with some mills manufacturing one or two cents cheaper.

A margin of profit of 6 or 7 cents on 20-2 yarns makes the manufacturer happy and we hope that such a condition will continue until our mills become financially independent.

Size of Cotton Crop.

At a time when the price of cotton is soaring and the bulls are scaring the consumers of cotton with wild predictions it is well to analyse the possibilities of the present cotton crop.

According to the census department we have 35,944,000 or 36,000,000 acres planted in cotton this year.

A cotton crop is made up of the number of acres multiplied by the average yield per acre and we can only determine the probable yield per acre by the results of the past.

Last year the yield was .35 of a bale per acre and if we have the same yield per acre this year with 36,000,000 acres planted the crop will be 12,600,000 bales.

In 1914 the yield was .43 bales per acre and the same yield this year would give us a crop of 15,480,000 bales.

In the past ten years the yield per acre has varied from .34 to .46 of a bale per acre and we may therefore expect the yield of 1916 to be somewhere between those figures.

It is interesting to note what size crop each yield per acre will give on this year's 36,000,000 acres.

Bales per acre	Total Bales
.34	12,240,000
.35	12,600,000
.36	12,960,000
.37	13,320,000
.38	13,680,000
.39	14,040,000
.40	14,400,000
.41	14,760,000
.42	15,120,000
.43	15,480,000
.44	15,840,000
.45	16,200,000
.46	16,560,000

From these figures it will be seen that the crop of 1916 will be somewhere between 12,240,000 and 16,560,000 bales.

There appears to be no reason to expect a low record yield per acre such as .34 bales, nor can a record large yield such as .46 be contemplated.

Taking in consideration the weather conditions that have prevailed and the small use of fertilizer a yield of .37 or .38 bales per acre would appear reasonable and such a yield on 36,000,000 acres would give a crop of 13,500,000 bales. If the yield went to .40 to .41 on account of a late fall the crop would be 14,500,000 bales.

On August 1st the Government announced that the condition of the crop indicated a 1916 yield of 12,916,000 bales whereas the July 1st the same authority said at that time that the indicated yield was 14,266,000 bales.

It will not be reasonable to expect that the 36,000,000 acres will produce less than 12,500,000 bales and the result may be 2,000,000 more than that number.

During the year ending August 1st, 1916, Southern mills took 4,447,000 bales, but the consumption by Southern mills did not reach that figure.

The total taking of American cotton during the year were 14,171,000 bales, which included cotton that has been accumulated by English mills to supply a possible emergency.

The consumption of cotton by American mills for the year ending July 31st, was 6,395,972 bales as compared with 5,597,362 bales for the year previous.

The amount exported during the past year was 6,204,188 bales.

In spite of the fact that American mills are running full and over time and English mills are very busy, we fail to see why a crop of 13,000,000 bales should not be ample to supply all demands and there is little probability of a smaller crop.

The advance in the price of cotton is to our mind due to speculation supplemented by the steady purchases of mills that have sold ahead

for considerable periods and are securing their necessary raw material.

Knowing that spinners must buy the speculators take no risk in boosting the market for the purpose of unloading at a profit large purchases made at lower prices.

No man can foretell the action of cotton and the widest predictions of the bulls may be realized, but statistics do not seem to justify present prices.

Changes in Law of Cotton Futures.

Washington, D. C.—The annual appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture just passed by Congress contains a re-enactment, effective September 1, 1916, of the United States cotton futures act, with a few changes. Section 11 of the present law, which taxes orders sent abroad for the making of future contracts on foreign cotton exchanges unless certain conditions were complied with will be omitted. A new section known as 6a is inserted in the bill, which provides an optional contract under which parties may, by agreement, without being subject to tax, contract that under certain specified conditions the buyer may demand delivery of the basis grade named in the contract.

Another modification which will be of interest and assistance to the trade is the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, in case of disputes, to include in his findings, even though only one question be referred, a complete classification of the cotton for the purpose of delivery on future contracts. Under the old law, the authority of the Secretary was confined to a determination of the specific question of grade, quality, or length of staple referred to him by the parties. In other words if the dispute involved grade only, and the cotton was found to be gin-cut, which is a question of quality, the Secretary had no authority to include a statement as to gin-cut in his findings.

Government officials in charge of the matter call especial attention to the facts that the new act will not become effective until September 1, 1916, and that the old act of August 18, 1914, will remain in full force until the beginning of next month.

The rules and regulations of both the Treasury and the Agricultural Departments, with slight modifications and additions necessitated by the changes made in the law, will be reissued shortly after approval of the bill by the President, so that there will be no disturbance whatsoever to the trade. The official cotton standards of the United States, heretofore established, will be re-adopted and promptly promulgated, so as to be in force when the new act becomes operative.

PERSONAL NEWS

C. H. Fann is now second hand in the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. C. Coker is now superintendent of the Demopolis (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Erwin of the Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C., was a visitor in the New York markets last week.

C. A. Keown has resigned as master mechanic at the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

E. F. Rose has accepted position as roller coverer at the Selma (N. C.) Roller Cover Shops.

A. W. Wright has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. A. Downs has accepted the position of overseer of the cloth room at the Kesler Mill, Salisbury, N. C.

J. A. Stevens of Thomaston, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Dixie Mill, LaGrange, Ga.

Frank Robbins of Raleigh, N. C., has accepted the position of manager of the Savona Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

J. F. Mims of Fort Mill, S. C., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Shuford Mills, Hickory, N. C.

James D. Hammett, president of the Brogon and Anderson Mills, Anderson, S. C., was in the Northern markets last week.

Ed. Aulen has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of spinning at the Imperial Mills, Belmont, N. C.

E. C. Seymour of the Royal Mills, Charleston, S. C., has become master mechanic at the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

C. W. Kale has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of the Imperial Mills, Belmont, N. C.

Edward Carter has resigned his position as roller coverer at the Selma Roller Cover Shops, Selma, N. C., and moved to Charlotte, N. C.

R. M. Painter has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the National Mills, Belmont, N. C.

L. A. Huggins of Cherryville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Groves Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Bost, overseer of carding at Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., has taken charge of spinning also.

B. J. Myers has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

O. H. Davis has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga., and accepted position with the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

J. W. Miller has resigned his position at the Tuckaseegee Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C., to become night overseer of spinning at the Imperial Mills, Belmont, N. C.

R. J. Brown has resigned as superintendent of the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Lauderdale Mill, Meridian, Miss.

T. A. Putnam, formerly superintendent of the Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted a similar position with the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

A. H. Hamilton has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C., to accept the position of night superintendent of the Wilson Cotton Mills, Wilson, N. C.

Thomas T. B. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company to take a similar position with the new Hawthorne Spinning Mills of the place.



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J. P. Parker has resigned his position at the Bibb Mfg Co., Columbus, Ga., to become night superintendent of the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

G. W. Chaney, of Lexington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving and cloth room at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

J. M. Butler, formerly superintendent of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., is now assistant superintendent of the Masonic Home at Greensboro, N. C.

L. C. Langston has resigned his position with the Louisville Cotton Mills, Louisville, Ky., to become overseer of carding at the Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

A. D. Johnson has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C., to engage in the belt manufacturing business at Norfolk, Va.

Sam Bost has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

J. W. Bost, overseer of carding and spinning at Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., has bought a 5-passenger Ford car.

L. M. Harris has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a position at the Atlanta (Ga.) Textile Co.

W. B. Warren has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C., to accept same position at Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

H. P. Pope has resigned as second hand in carding at the Glenola Mill, Eufaula, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Jonesboro (Tenn.) Yarn Mill.

LOOKING BACKWARD

FIVE YEARS AGO

Items of interest which appeared in The Southern Textile Bulletin this date five years ago.

W. F. Doggett, then superintendent of the Buffalo (S. C.) Mills was operated on for the appendicitis.

D. Sutcliffe resigned as overseer of weaving at Batesburg, S. C., to accept a position at Alta Vista, Va.

M. C. Johnson resigned as overseer of spinning at Scottdale, Ga., to accept a similar position at Jackson, Ga.

P. A. Smith resigned as overseer of spinning at the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

G. V. Anderson resigned as overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to accept a similar position at Prattville, Ala.

Jake Ludwic resigned as overseer of weaving at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., to accept a similar position at Martinsville, Va.

Work was begun on a \$40,000 addition to the Davis Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A meeting of the creditors of the Royal Bag and Yarn Mills, was held in Charleston, S. C.

Lewis W. Parker left Greenville, S. C., returned from a four week's trip to Europe.

F. W. Stone, trustee of the Elizabeth Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to sell the plant at public auction.

Starch

THIN BOILING STARCH

Penetrates the warp, adds weight, increases the strength. We manufacture thin boiling starch for sizing and finishing in varying degrees of fluidity according to the requirements of manufacture.

For full information address

Corn Products Refining Co.,
New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

Starch

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mayodan, N. C.—The Mayo Mills contemplate throwing out their mule spinning and installing ring spinning in its place. They now have 31,640 mule spindles which are operated on underwear yarns.

Winnsboro, S. C.—The Winnsboro Mills, organized to take over the Fairfield Mills, will have the following officers: President, Albert L. Scott; secretary, Charles L. Talbot; treasurer, Henry C. Everett, Jr.; general manager, A. R. Dickinson; buyer, V. M. Manning; superintendent, J. M. Williams. Capital stock is \$350,000.

Edgefield, S. C.—The Addison Mills which were organized to take over the Beaver Dam Mills, will have the following officers: President, Albert L. Scott; secretary, Charles L. Talbot; treasurer, Henry C. Everett, Jr.; general manager, A. R. Dickinson; buyer, V. M. Manning; superintendent oil mill, J. G. Alford; superintendent cotton mills, T. A. Hightower. Capital stock is \$175,000.

Belmont, N. C.—Although machinists are busy installing machinery at the Climax Spinning Co., Belmont's new \$300,000 cotton mill, the management is not hesitating when it comes to putting cotton through. The mill has been running on a small scale for over a week and just as soon as the necessary machinery is installed, the plant will begin full time operations.

Belton, Texas.—The Belton Cotton Mills, which have been idle for some time, have been purchased by C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte, N. C., and P. M. Keller, of Concord. Mr. Keller will have charge of the plant and will leave North Carolina this week to assume his duties here. The mill is equipped with 7,072 spindles and 100 looms. They manufacture sheetings and yarns. It is understood that J. Z. Miller, one of the owners of the mills, will retain a part ownership under the new management.

Greenville, S. C.—The stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills Co. at their annual meeting held here selected a committee to draw up a plan of reorganization which will be submitted to the stockholders in a letter within a few days. The plan will be considered at a meeting of the stockholders to be held within the next two months. A letter of explanation will accompany the proposed plan of reorganization.

This step is in accordance with the general plans of the corporation formulated when the sale of the Hampton group of mills was proposed and later consummated.

The former board of directors was re-elected by the stockholders, as follows: F. J. Pelzer and E. P. Frost, of Charleston; James H. Dooley and M. C. Branch, of Richmond; Thomas Motley, of Boston;

Camden, S. C.—The Wateree Mills, organized to take over the Pine Creek Mills, will have the following officers: President, Albert L. Scott; secretary, Charles L. Talbot; treasurer, Henry C. Everett, Jr.; general manager, A. R. Dickinson; buyer, V. M. Manning; superintendent, J. L. Williams. Capital stock is \$300,000.

Charlotte, N. C.—C. W. Johnston, president of the Highland Park Mfg. Co., and other mills, is said to contemplate the erection of a 50,000 spindle mill in North Charlotte. While so definite statement can be obtained from parties interested it is known that the matter is under consideration.

Hildebran, N. C.—A three-story mill equipped with 8,000 spindles and accompanying machinery, will be erected by the Henry River Manufacturing Co., whose plant was damaged by the recent floods, it is reported. The construction will cost \$60,000 and the equipment \$115,000, it is stated. It will cover a plot 150 by 75 feet.

Thomasville, N. C.—The Amazon Mills have fitted up a nice club house for the operatives with reading, writing and game rooms, all furnished with nice furniture. They get the leading daily and mill papers. Also a good many of the best magazines. They have a shower bath connected. This is all furnished free by the mill company.

The company has also completed a two-story cotton warehouse.

Marion, N. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Clinchfield Manufacturing Co., composed of D. D. Little, Carol Baldwin, J. M. Leslie, J. L. Morgan, T. J. Gibbs, H. F. Little and Byron Conley, it was unanimously decided to build a new cotton mill at Marion, to be known as Clinchfield Mill No. 2, costing \$600,000. The site has already been purchased, and work will begin on the plant immediately. The directors decided at this meeting to take what is probably one of the most progressive steps in the textile industry known in North Carolina in making arrangements to enable the employees

of their mills to take stock in the new mill. Any employee of the Clinchfield Mill will be able to borrow money from the local banks to the extent of 75 per cent of the value of the stock he wishes to subscribe.

Mobile, Ala.—The Pope Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, all of which has been subscribed, and the business will begin with \$21,000 paid in. George G. Barker, of Wilmington, Del., president of the Barker Cotton Mills, of Mobile, is the only outside incorporator. The other incorporators, not previously announced, are: J. M. Walsh, E. F. Ladd, Ashbel Hubbard, E. L. Hatter, G. L. Smith, J. W. Little and Louis Donald, all of Mobile.

The promoters have selected Mobile's suburb of Prichard for establishing the factory. It is stated that all that is necessary for the operation of the plant is the completion of the brick building.

The following statement of details was made by the Chamber of Commerce: "The Chamber of Commerce is authorized to announce another new factory, the largest of the year 1916, which will be known as the Pope Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of high grade cotton specialties. Fifty thousand dollars capital has all been subscribed, a majority being local capital. Contract will be let immediately for a brick building.

"At the outset 56 looms will be operated, furnishing employment to about 50 persons, but the plant is to be laid out on a basis of doubling the capacity as needed. All manufacturing and selling arrangements have been completed and now await only the completion of the building and installation of machinery before actual operation will begin, which it is expected will be in October.

"The organization has been perfected with the following: R. P. Pope, president; J. J. Dorgan, vice president; J. A. Rountree, secretary-treasurer; directors, J. A. Dorgan, R. A. Smith, George W. Threefoot, H. G. Grimley, J. A. Rountree, D. P. Bestor and R. P. Pope.

Fewer Children Are at Work in Cotton Mills.

Columbia, S. C.—"Though the total working population of the mills has increased to 50,000 persons, there are now only 7,615 white children under sixteen years employed, 1,304 less than seven years ago," said E. J. Watson, state commissioner of agriculture, Commerce and Industries, in a statement today analyzing the mid-year census report of his department. Of the number of white children who work, he says that none are under 12 years of age. Only 2,881 were between the ages of 14 and 16 years, 1,678 less than in 1909, and 4,734 are between the ages of 14 and 16 years

FOR SALE Compelled to Vacate Premises

16,000 spindle cotton yarn machinery equipment for immediate delivery—in lots to suit

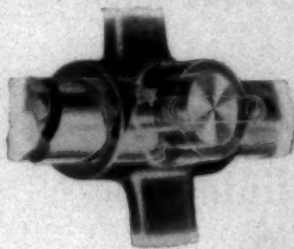
Picking, Revolving Flat Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbing and Roving Frames, Spinning Frames, Twisters, Spoolers, Ball and Beam Warpers, Machine-Shop Equipment, Complete Transmission Equipment, Supplies and Furnishings.

Railroad tracks at the door.

A large part of machinery modern and in first class condition.

FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING
ABOVE FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

ATLAS YARN CO., - Southbridge, Mass.



BALLING MACHINE DOG

SEND FOR CATALOGUE ON

BALL WARPERS
BEAM WARPERS
BEAMING MACHINES
BALLING MACHINES

DOUBLING MACHINES
EXPANSION COMBS
CREELS
CARD GRINDERS

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1886—INCORPORATED 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT

LOWELL, MASS.

Southern Representative, J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR DOG!

It Minimizes Wear and Never Breaks

Can be replaced in a few minutes if necessary.

The dog is only one of several important features that stamp THE ENTWISTLE BALLER as the leader in construction and in quality and quantity of production.

The Commissioner says that when the new child labor law becomes effective on the first of the year, about 2,200 children under 14 years automatically will be barred from the mills. When this happens, he states, there will be only 6,000 children, all over 14 years, working in the mills of the state, compared with 9,000 seven years ago.

Col. Watson says that the employment of adult labor is not what it should be, but the tendency seems to be away from hiring female operatives. He says that the census shows a steady increase in the employment of negroes for the heavy work around the mills, such as heavy trucking, scouring, etc.

Marsh Cotton Mills Wrecked by Lightning.

During a severe electrical and wind storm which did damage that will run into many thousands of dollars at Salisbury, N. C., the Marsh Cotton Mills of that place were totally wrecked. The mill was a new one, having only been completed a short time ago, and the machinery just installed. It had an equipment of 72 looms for the manufacture of towels. T. B. Marsh is president. Whether or not they will rebuild has not been learned.

Meeting of Executive Committee of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The recently appointed Executive Committee of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association met at Greensboro, N. C., on Aug. 29th. President W. C. Ruffin of Mayodan, N. C., president, with Secretary Hudson C. Millar at the desk.

A large number of matters of vital interest were taken up and decided and the rate of assessment for the coming year was fixed.

It was voted to contribute to a publicity bureau if the other Southern States would contribute in proportion.

A traffic manager was elected without salary and the agreement that he be paid by those mills who desire his services.

The secretary was instructed to attempt to secure the appointment, by the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., of a garden instructor for cotton mills.

Prize Winners at Amazon Mills.

The following is a list of prizes given for flower yards at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.:

Mrs. Nancy Russell, 1st prize, \$10;
Mrs. Geo. Scarlett, 2nd prize, \$7.50;
Mrs. Ada Welch, 3rd prize, \$5.00;
Mrs. John Miller, 4th prize, \$3.00;
Mrs. R. L. Hall, 5th prize, \$2.50;
Mrs. C. W. House, 6th prize, \$1.50;
Mrs. W. R. Yarbrough, 7th prize, \$1.50.



Spinners Run More Sides

The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point. I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valueless. Our spinnings run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for it.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY PURO SERVICE FIRST ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville Mass.

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.



Actual Size 7" High

Conference of Agricultural Department Agents Engaged in Mill Work.

The first annual conference of Local Demonstrators Engaged in Mill Village Work, under U. S. Department of Agriculture, was held at Rock Hill, S. C., on August 23d and 24th.

Prof. Jas. L. Carbery, who has charge of the work in South Carolina, was responsible for the conference and presided over its meetings.

In his opening address Prof. Carbery said among other things:

"There are few who do not know something of the great work that is being done by the Federal Government and Clemson College, particularly in South Carolina to build an impregnable defense against ignorance, the high cost of living and the persecution of our farmers and their wives and children by the abuse of the soil. Many have learned the lesson and become thrifty tillers of the soil, producers with less acreage as the result of our demonstration work brought free to their very threshold. I believe with proper use of these opportunities and mental facilities the average mill village garden can be made to produce \$100.00 worth of vegetables a year. That \$100.00 would represent \$100.00 saved, better than the same amount dropped into the pay-envelope at the mill because it represents production of economic food a contagious and wholesome example, and physical exercise varying with that of the daily routine."

Among the local demonstrators who made addresses before the conference were, H. M. Sides, Ware Shoals, S. C.; W. R. Elliott, Winnsboro, S. C.; Henry James, Union, S. C.; C. E. House, G. F. Snipes, J. H. Dickert and J. M. Ferguson of Rock Hill.

The mill superintendents who addressed the conference were W. P. Ward, Catechee, S. C.; A. T. Quantz, E. M. Walters and J. E. Gettys of Rock Hill.

Among the others who made talks were Alex. Long, president of the Aragon and Arcade Cotton Mills; R. C. Burts, superintendent Rock Hill public schools; Mrs. Ethel Thomas of the Mill News, and David Clark, editor of Southern Textile Bulletin.

The conference showed what is being accomplished in South Carolina mill villages by Prof. Carbery and his assistants and we predict that the work will soon spread to the other Southern States.

A number of the addresses will be found elsewhere in this issue.

W. C. Henson, of Rome, Ga., has accepted a position with the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The extreme upward movement in raw cotton last week, brought the cotton goods market to a point where many of the mills have declined to accept contracts until the price of cotton has settled to a more stable basis. Manufacturers are moving with extreme caution in regard to goods which are to be delivered during the remainder of the year. Mills have notified selling agents to refuse forward business until the bids are first submitted for acceptance. Some commission houses have withdrawn unfinished goods from sale for the time being and more of them will do the same thing. Mills and selling agents handling coarse goods, as well as handlers of fine goods, said that it was practically impossible to quote prices on goods to be made, as the price named might not hold throughout the day. A large volume of business was offered on brown sheetings and other coarse goods during the week, and while a good volume was booked, an even larger quantity was refused. Buyers showed willingness to pay prices which they considered exorbitant only a few days ago, the situation having altered so quickly that the high prices of a short time ago seem cheap now.

There were a good many buyers for export in the market during the week, but those who wanted bleached and colored goods found that it was getting harder all the time to get these kinds of goods for the deliveries they most wanted. Judging from the character of these orders and the deliveries wanted, goods are passing into consumption rapidly.

Large orders for colored cotton goods were received from South America during the week, but most of them were declined by buyers as the prices were an eighth and a quarter of a cent under what the mills would accept.

Some of the best posted men in the market were of the opinion that much of the business offered for future delivery was speculative. The impelling force behind the piece goods buying movement was undoubtedly the rise in raw material. When several of the large gray goods mills took steps to check this sort of buying, it was taken as an indication that the mill owners knew that unless they stopped selling for a while, the results might be serious, not only to themselves, but to buyers who had the buying fever.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, trading continued very active, sales for the week being about 325,000 pieces and covering a wide range of styles. Spot sales were good and sales on contract as called for deliveries within the next four months. The market held firmly under quoted prices, prices, which showed an advance of a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent. Mills were rather slow sellers, owing to the rapid rise in raw cot-

ton. Mill men state that to buy cotton at today's price and sell the goods at current quotations would allow them a very small margin of profit. Those mills which have a fair lot of cotton on hand bought some time ago, will make a clean-up at present prices. Others who have stored goods made from low price cotton will also reap the benefit of high prices.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York on Saturday as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,		
64x64s	4 3-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	4 1-4	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	6 7-8	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s..	6 1-4	—
4-yard, 80x80s	8	—
Brown drills, std....	8 3-4	—
Sheetings, So., std....	8 1-4	8 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	8	—
4-yard, 36x60s	7	—
4-yard, 48x48s	6 3-4	—
5-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8	—
Denims, 9-ounce.....	At value	—
Denims, 2-20s	18	—
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck....	14 1-2	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz....	14 1-2	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz....	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-in.		—
duck	17 1-2	—
Woodberry, sail d'k..	14 1/2%	—
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k..	17 1/2%	—
Alexander, oz. duck...12c b'sis		—
Buckeye, oz. duck....12c b'sis		—
Dreadnaught	14	—
Great Mallard	14 1-2	—
Republic, wide duck...27 1/2%		—
Republic, sail duck...22 1/2%		—
Republic, U. S. A.....15%		—
Ticking, 8-ounce ....15 1-2		—
Standard prints	7	—
Standard gingham....	8	—
Dress gingham....	9 1-2	10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	6 1-2	7

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week.....	121
In sight same 7 days last year	61
In sight for the month.....	342
In sight same date last year..	226
In sight for season.....	342
In sight same date last year..	225
Port receipts for season.....	230
Port receipts same date last year	86
Overland to mills and Canada for season	14
Overland same date last year.	21
Southern mill takings for season	185
Southern same date last year	149
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, minus Aug. 1.....	87
Interior last year minus August 1	32
Foreign exports for week....	73
Foreign same 7 days last y'r..	40
Foreign for season.....	298
Foreign same date last year..	131
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week.....	49
Northern same 7 days last y'r	10
Northern to same date last year	44

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.

COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

How to Figure Out and Arrange Pattern Work

For Weaving Colored Fabrics

By J. G. KING

PRICE \$1.00

CLARK PUB. CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — While there was no large volume of new business put through the yarn market here last week, inquiries were more numerous than they have been for some time. Buyers in some lines seemed almost in feverish haste to place contracts for next year's deliveries, but dealers and spinners were not ready to sell as far ahead as buyers wanted. They think it is taking too much of a chance at present prices and selling conditions. Spinners advanced their prices as much as half a cent between sales, in the hope of checking the demand for future deliveries. Stocks of yarns that accumulated in the South due to interrupted train service have come through and receipts in the market were large.

There has been no let up whatever in the demand for combed yarns, for prompt and late deliveries. A good many of the spinners are refusing to quote prices, but some of the knitters who have booked orders for next season have indicated that they would pay top prices for yarns. It is not a question of price, but of being able to get the yarn when they need them.

Prices on carded yarns are now higher than they have been any time since the Civil War times. The demand for both spot and future deliveries is strong and steady. It is said that many knitters are short of yarns and have to pay spinners prices or go without them, for there is a scarcity of some numbers, and the few dealers who have any in stock can get their own prices for them. Inquiries came in last week for hosiery manufacturers for yarn for deliveries from September to April, 1917. They have sold goods and want to cover on the necessary yarns to make them. Spinners are not anxious to take orders for such late delivery, though some of them took half of the business that was offered them last week. The steady demand has further stiffened prices for both spot and future deliveries. On Southern frame spun cones, prices ranged all the way from 26 1-2 cents, basis of 10s, early in the week, at which prices over 100,000 pounds for future deliveries were sold to 30 cents at the close of the week.

Prices on weaving yarns went higher during the week. The demand for spots was good, though the demand for future deliveries was only fair. Local buyers were unwilling to pay spinners prices, and sales during the week were not large.

Yarn Quotations.

Cotton yarns were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
4s to 8s	24 —25
10s to 12s	25 1-2—26 1-2
14s	27 —
16s	27 1-2—

20s	30 —30 1-2
24s	32 1-2—
26s	33 —
30s	36 —
36s	44 —45
40s	48 —49
50s	58 1-2—
60s	70 —
3-ply 8s upholstery	23 —24 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	23 —23 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	25 —
10s	25 1-2—
12s	26 1-2—
14s	27 —
16s	27 1-2—
20s	28 —29
22s	28 —29 1-2
26s	30 —31
30s	33 —34

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	26 —27
14s	27 —
16s	27 1-2—28
20s	29 —
22s	30 —
24s	29 —30
26s	30 —31
30s	33 —
40s	44 —46

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

8s to 10s	25 —
12s to 14s	27 —27 1-2
2-ply 16s	28 —
2-ply 20s	30 —31
2-ply 24s	32 1-2—33
2-ply 26s	—34
2-ply 30s	—36
2-ply 40s	48 1-2—50
2-ply 50s	59 —60
2-ply 60s	68 —70

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	25 1-2—
10s	26 —
12s	26 1-2—
14s	27 —
16s	27 1-2—
18s	28 —
20s	29 —
22s	29 1-2—
24s	29 1-2—
30s	32 —
40s	48 —

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	27 —
11s	27 1-2—
12s	28 —
14s	28 1-2—
16s	29 —
18s	30 1-2—
20s	31 —
22s	32 —
26s	33 —
28s	34 —
30s	36 —
40s	48 —

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	46 —48
24s	49 —50
30s	54 —55
40s	64 —65
50s	74 —75
60s	83 —85
70s	93 —96
80s	1.05 —1.08

The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	102	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
American Spin. Co. S. C.	165	...
Anderson C. M., S. C.	12	20
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	110	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	25	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	95	113
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	60
Brogan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	70	...
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Capital C. M., S. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	115	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Clifton C. M., S. C.	...	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	30	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	...
Darlington M. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	...
Duncan Mills, S. C.	25	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Co.	...	...
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Exposition C. M., Ga.	...	...
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	70
Gainesville C. M., com	60	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	100	100
Glenn-Lowry Co., pfd.	75	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	...
Granby C. M., S. C.	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	15	...
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	60	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	110
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	102	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	102	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	70	72
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	85	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	...
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	96	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	115
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	...
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	50	60
Loray Mills, N. C., com	...	...
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.	90	...
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	108	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	80	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110

Mollohon Mfg. Co. S. C.	80	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	120	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	...
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	...
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Orr C. M., S. C.	80	...
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	102	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	103	...
Parker Mills Co., pfd.	11	12.50
Raleigh C. M., N. C.	...	...
Richland C. M., pfd.	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	...	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	106	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	112	120
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buttalo 1st pfd	49	55
Union-Buttalo 2d pfd.	5	40
Victor-Monaghan pfd.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	...	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	...	...
Whitney Mfg. Co.	100	125
Williamston Mills	87.50	95
Wiscasset C. M., N. C.	...	...
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	103	...
Woodside C. M., pfd.	...	60
Woodside, C. M., com.	28	...

A Heaven-Sent Ailment.

"Who-all sick up to yo' house, Miz Smif?" asked George Washington Jones.

"It's mah brudder 'Lige," replied Mrs. Smith.

"What's he done got de mattah wif him?"

"Dey cain't tell. He eats an' he sleeps all right, an' he stays out in de veranda in de sun all day, but he cain't do no wuhk at all."

"He cain't wuhk?"

"Not a bit."

Mr. Jones raised his eyes to heaven. "Law, Miz Smif, dat ain't no disease what yo' brudder's got. Dat air am a gif."—Ex.

Very Much There.

"Which is the most delicate of the senses?" asked the teacher.

"The touch," answered Johnnie.

"How's that?" asked the teacher.

"Well," said Johnnie, "when you sit on a pin, you can't see it, you can't hear it, you can't taste it, but you know that it's there."—Ex.

Teacher—"Tommy can you speil 'fur'?"

Thomas—"Yes, sir; f-u-r."

Teacher—"That's right. Now can you tell me what fur is?"

Thomas—"Yes, sir. Fur is an awful long way."—Cornell Widow.

W. M. Sheward has resigned as superintendent of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills to become general superintendent of the Henrietta Mills, Henrietta and Caroleen, N. C.

Barbecue of Shelby Mill Employees.

A big old-fashioned barbecue was given the Shelby Cotton Mill employees by the Shelby Mill authorities Saturday afternoon in a beautiful shaded grove near the mill. J. C. Smith, secretary and treasurer and R. T. LeGrand, superintendent, were masters of ceremonies and between 300 and 400 employees were present.

The barbecue was given to the

mill employees while a number of outsiders were invited. Boliver Stark, an expert caterer of Charlotte, was here to prepare the barbecue which consisted of pork, mutton, slaw, pickles, Brunswick stew, with ice cream and cigars for the finish. A fine spirit exists between the employers and employees of the Shelby Mill and occasions of this kind are given quite often.

Clyde R. Hoey made a very happy and patriotic address just before dinner was served which fired them with patriotism and made every one present fully appreciate the benefits and blessings which this government furnishes.

John R. Boyd Dead.

The many friends of John R. Boyd, one of the most popular men who ever traveled the Southern textile field, will regret to learn of his death at his home at Reidsville, N. C.

Mr. Boyd was for many years salesman for Arnold, Hoffman & Co., with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., which position he resigned to accept one with A. Klipstein & Co., in New York, and later was a dye-stuff and chemical broker in that field.

John R. Boyd was a brother of Geo. D. Boyd, the well-known representative of the American Supply Co., of Providence, R. I.

Spinning Equipment For Sale.

Because of the fact that the Atlas Yarn Co., of Southbridge, Mass., has been compelled to vacate its mill buildings it is offering for sale, in lots to suit customers, the entire equipment of its 16,000-spindle cotton yarn mill. This offering consists of picking machinery, revolving flat cards, drawing frames, slubbing and roving frames, spinning frames, twistors, spoolers, ball and beam warpers, machine shop equipped, complete transmission equipment, supplies and furnishings. A large part of the machinery is modern and in first-class condition.

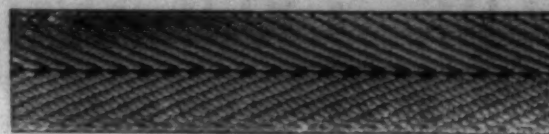
Major R. B. Miller Dead.

Maj. Robert Burton Miller died last week in Shelby, N. C., following a second stroke of apoplexy. Major Miller was one of the most prominent men of the county and having taken an active interest in religious work, the prohibition cause, education and the promotion of agriculture during his entire life.

Major Miller was born in Cleveland county, January 29, 1852. He was educated at the Shelby High School, 1859-71 and then became a farmer and real estate man. He formerly was president of the Belmont Cotton Mill, which he and his three associates, Blanton, Oates and A. C. Miller, built in 1888, the first cotton mill to be built in or near Shelby. Later when he severed his connection with this mill disposing of his interest to his brother, A. C. Miller, he built the Laura Glenn Mill on the river and was very actively associated with the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, being a

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And
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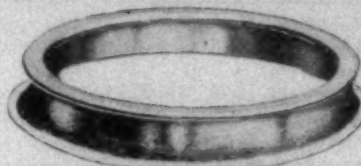
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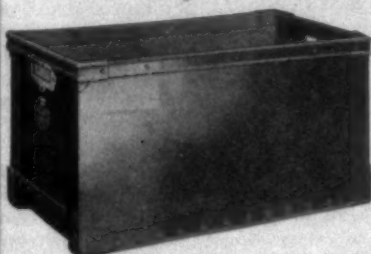
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comes in the form of a gum or paste and is especially valuable where drop wires are used to reduce shedding. It also attracts moisture, thereby strengthening the yarn. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow or Soluble Oil with it. Write for formula.

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The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

Young men seeking an education which will equip them for practical life in cotton manufacturing, textile chemistry and dyeing, and allied branches of the Textile industry will find excellent provision for their chosen careers at the State's great technical college. This college fits men for life by giving them practical instruction as well as thorough scientific education.

Four year courses in Agriculture, in chemistry, in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, and in textile industries.

Four year, two year, one year, and summer normal courses in agriculture.

Entrance examinations held at each county seat on July 13th. Numerous practical short courses.

For catalogue and entrance blanks write.

E. B. OWEN, Registrar,
West Raleigh, N. C.

member of the committee that secured the adoption of a resolution for the establishment of the Textile Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh. Previous to his mill experience he was in the mercantile business in Georgia. As a manufacturer he advocated and framed resolutions pertaining to the "open door" policy for promoting the sale of cotton mill products in China.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Operatives Wanted.

Want a full set of mill help for the Tarboro Cotton Factory. This mill is being equipped with up-to-date machinery and will need all kinds of labor, picking and card room help, spinners, spoolers, warpers, weavers and slasher room help, watchman, etc. Mill will be operated under new management and steady work guaranteed. Apply to A. M. Vandergrift, superintendent, Tarboro, N. C.

Card Grinder Wanted.

First-class card grinder wanted in an up-to-date yarn mill. Healthy place, good water and schools. Will pay right man \$10.50 per week. Address "B," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinners Wanted.

Wanted—2 or 3 families of spinning room help. Good wages, cheap place to live, good schools. All white stock. Day work. Jno. Gregson, Supt., Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Picker and Card Hands Wanted.

Picker and card tenders wanted. \$11.50 and \$12.00 weekly five night. Transportation furnished to reliable parties. Apply to John A. Perkins, Supt., Utica, N. Y.

Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANT MACHINIST AND ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK. ADDRESS MILLEN COTTON MILLS, MILLEN GA.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—10 good families of mill help for day and night work. Apply to H. C. Moore, R. F. D. 2, Rockingham, N. C. Transportation furnished good families.

Financial Assistance Desired.

Would like to correspond with party or parties that would join me in the purchasing and operating of a small cotton mill. Good opportunity for some one with capital. Address "Capital," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write me. P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 14 years experience. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1536.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Good manager of help. Address No. 1537.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1538.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed. Best of references. Address No. 1539.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am now employed and have had long experience. Fine references. Address No. 1540.

WANT position as overseer of weaving with or without cloth room. Am strictly temperate and married. Have experience on sheeting, duck and drills, osnaburgs, denims, prints, chambrays, fancy and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 1541.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 1542.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have held last position for 10 years and given satisfaction. Can furnish best of reference from former employers. Address No. 1543.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and held present position for many years but for good reasons prefer to change. Long practical experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1544.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am good manager of help and can obtain good production at low cost. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 1545.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand. Have been in the card room for 24 years, 16 years as second hand and overseer. First-class references. Address No. 1546.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Best of references. Address No. 1547.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years experience in card room and also special experience overhauling. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1548.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1549.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had special experience on combing and fine yarns and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1550.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but wish to change to a healthy location. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, both white and colored. Am a practical weaver and designer. Address No. 1551.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have had long experience in such positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1552.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Have had experience on hosiery and weaving yarns, single and ply. Will not consider anything under \$3,600. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1553.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner or superintendent. Sober. Have been in card room 16 years. Can furnish every kind of references. Address No. 1554.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am giving satisfaction on present job, but wish to change. Address No. 1555.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 36. Have had 11 years experience in cloth room, 4 years as second hand and 6 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1556.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job 4 years. Am experienced on fine yarns, also white and colored yarns, also combers. Address No. 1557.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Can furnish former employers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1558.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Held last position 3 years and gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1559.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address No. 1560.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have held present position for two years and giving entire satisfaction. Long experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1561.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of large spinning room. Have a good record and can produce results. Address 1562.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner at not less than \$4.00. Age 28. Have had 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1563.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1564.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in card room and was second hand for five years. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1565.

WANT position as superintendent. Was formerly superintendent of a Southern mill but have been in New England for several years and desire to return to the South. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1566.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1567.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large room. Have had long experience and can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 1568.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can give best of references from former employees. Address No. 1571.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with manufacture of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references. No. 1572.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 12 years experience as overseer on all kinds of goods and can furnish references from some of best mills in the South. Address No. 1574.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed as overseer of carding and giving satisfaction but desire to change. Experienced on combers and colored work. Good references. No. 1575.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am young man, married and have good experience in large mills. Can come on short notice. First-class references. Address No. 1576.

WANT position as overseer of carding. For good reasons desire to change from present position. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1579.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as second hand in large mills and have given satisfaction in every position. Can give former and present employers as references. Address No. 1580.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but do not like location. Have had long practical experience. Address No. 1581.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill. 35 years of age. Strictly sober, guarantee results. Can furnish best references. Would like to correspond with parties needing a man. Address No. 1582.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had wide experience in and around cotton mills, steam and electric plants. 6 years as assistant and 9 years as chief engineer and master mechanic. Am now employed, but wish larger job. Best of references. Address No. 1583.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1584.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as night superintendent and giving satisfaction. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Will not accept anything less than \$4.00. Address No. 1585.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in a large mill. Would not accept anything less than \$4.50 per day. Have had long experience as superintendent and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1586.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 18 years experience as overseer. Married, strictly sober. Want job on white work at not less than \$3.00. Age 40. Best of references. Address No. 1587.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of small mill in N. C., S. C. or Ga. Experienced on both white and colored work, but prefer Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 1588.

WANT position as machinist or master mechanic. Age 48. 20 years experience in cotton mill work. Have family of operatives, consisting of two doffers, one one twister hand. Address No. 1590.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am experienced on both coarse and fine yarns and can produce results. Would like to correspond with mill needing a first-class man. Address No. 1593.

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WANT position as manager or superintendent of cotton mill on gray or colored work. Invite correspondence from those needing a well equipped man who produces results. Address No. 1594.

WANT position as "overseer" spinning. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Have been overseer spinning for 10 years and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill of 12,000 to 25,000 spindles, or assistant superintendent of larger mill. Can offer first-class references. Address No. 1596.

WANT position as superintendent, would prefer yarn mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Address No. 1597.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Would take stock in right mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1599.

WANT position as superintendent of any size yarn or weave mill on sheetings, prints or drills. Have been in the mill for 30 years and am fully competent. Have 16 years experience as carder and spinner. Prefer a place in Ga., Ala., Miss. or Tenn. Have clean record as to character and ability. References. Address No. 1600.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am at present employed as erector for one of the large machinery companies. Am an experienced carder and can give satisfaction. Can furnish excel-

lent references as to character and ability. Address No. 1601.

WANT position as superintendent. Would prefer yarn mill, but experienced in both yarn and weaving mills. Am now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1602.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00. Am now employed but prefer to change. Long practical experience and good references. Address No. 1603.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience in both departments and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1604.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 21 years experience in spinning with six years as carder. Best of references. Address No. 1605.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weave mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience both in carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1606.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed at night but wish to change to day run. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 1607.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Am filling present position satisfactorily, but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1608.

Joseph Sykes Brothers,

Huddersfield, England

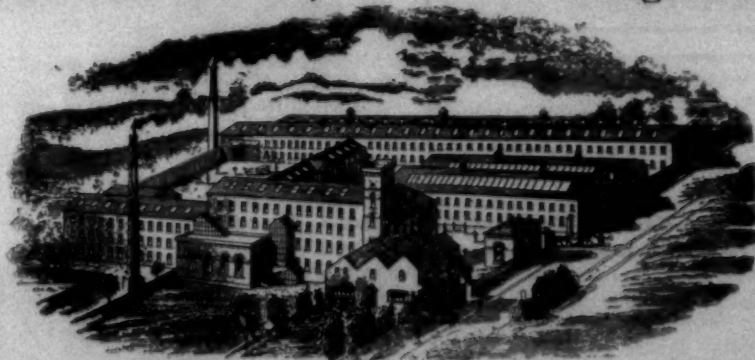
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Draper Company.
- SEPTIC CLOSETS—**
Sanitary Engineering Co.
- SHUTTLES—**
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Shambow Shuttle Co.
Union Shuttle Co.
- SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—**
Link-Belt Co.
- SIZING COMPOUND—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Thos. Leyland & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Eureka Slasher Device Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON—**
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
- SOAPS—**
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SPINDLES—**
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Company.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- SPINNING RINGS—**
Draper Company.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
- SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING—**
American Textile Banding Co.
- SPOOLERS—**
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SPOT REMOVER COTTON—**
Masury-Young Co.
- STARCH—**
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
- SPINNING FRAMES—**
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
- STEAM TURBINES—**
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- STOCKS AND BONDS—**
Hull Investment and Securities Co.
- TEMPLES—**
Draper Company.
- TURBINES—**
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- TWISTERS—**
Collins Brothers.
Draper Company.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- TWISTER RING GREASE—**
Masury-Young Co.
- WARP STOP MOTIONS—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
The Stafford Co.
- WATER INTAKE SCREENS—**
Link-Belt Co.
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
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Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
John P. Marston.
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Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
- WELDING OUTFITS—**
General Electric Company.
- WARPERS—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Draper Company.
- WILLOWS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
C. G. Sargents Cons Corp.
- WINDERS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

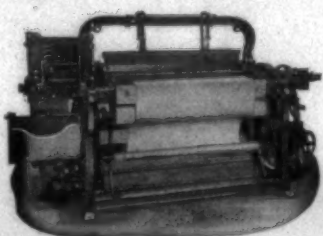
If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



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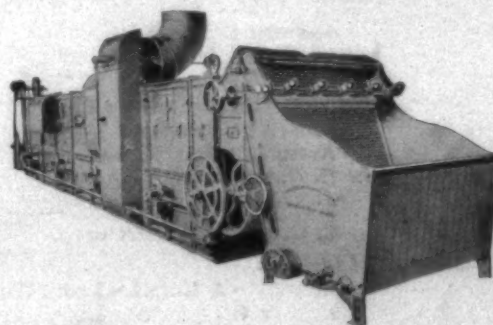
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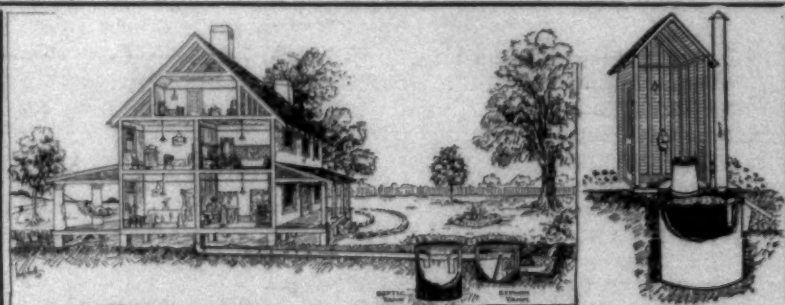
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